

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

Vol. VI.

Hallowell, (Maine,) Tuesday, May 29, 1838.

No. 16.

### THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1838.

#### Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have authorized the continuance of the Agricultural survey of the State, under Mr. Henry Colman, who was employed last year. There was quite a "flare up" in their Legislature in regard to their being a few opposed to it, as there always is in every Legislature a few who are opposed to almost every enterprise, that does not tally with their ideas of "saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung." Mr. Prince, the chairman of the committee, in answer to Mr. Thayer who opposed the survey, brought forward some interesting facts in support of the encouragement to agriculture, which that State has so nobly afforded for a long series of years. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society if not the oldest in New-England, may be ranked as the mother of nearly all the rest.

By the spirited exertions which for a long time have been and still are made by it, and by the cattle shows and fairs which for a great number of years have been held at Brighton, an impulse and a spirit was given to the pursuits of the farmer which was felt throughout the length and breadth of New England. Other societies sprang up full of youth and energy, and the same spirit was infused still more extensively in their own immediate neighborhood, and thus the improvements were spread from place to place accompanied with their concomitant benefits.

According to Mr. Prince's statement, the State of Massachusetts has by the aid which she has given to her different Agricultural societies, expended not less than \$80,000 and he estimates the benefits to the State to be treble the amount.

But the benefits are not confined to that State alone, the whole of New England—nay, the whole of the Union has been directly or indirectly benefited by it. The introduction of the cast iron plough—the introduction of Merino Sheep—the introduction of improved breed of hogs, of improved breed of cattle, horses, of new kinds of crops, the enquiry that has been excited, the discoveries and inventions that have been made, all tending to ameliorate the condition of mankind, to promote industry and discourage idleness, to make comfortable, and happy and rich, may be mainly attributed to the encouragement which Massachusetts has so nobly given to this first of all sciences, and the noblest of all arts.

The object of the survey is to collect facts in regard to the practice of Agriculture, the state of the art as it is now practiced, and to embody them in a report, for the information of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

This will give not only an insight of the present state of things—but serve as a standard of comparison for future time, by which may be ascertained the progress that is made from year to year, and show at a glance of the eye whether the progress is advance or retrograde.

The report which has been made exhibits some astonishing results—results which show that the power of an acre of land is not yet known or ap-

preciated among the majority of the cultivators of the soil. For instance, the products of an acre and a half in Essex county—a county not favored by nature very uncommonly with fertile land, produced as follows. "The land was manured with eight cords of manure, and there have been grown on it for sale and to be sold.

3500 bunches of onions at 5 cts.	\$175.00
45 barrels of beets at \$1.50 per bbl.	67.50
Cabbages sold,	100.00
14 bushels of parsnips,	10.50
2 do beans,	4.00
20 do Potatoes,	6.67

\$363.67

Besides a supply of vegetables for family use from the same garden." \*

The following remarks respecting the same establishment go to prove that with ten acres of land, freedom from debt, good health and industrious habits, a man may live as independent as a lord, and bid defiance to the world.

"The establishment with which the last account is connected, presents one of the most beautiful examples of persevering industry, and admirable domestic economy and management, to be met with in our industrious and frugal community. The individual began his married life with only \$500, which was a dower of his wife. He has never been the owner of more than 10 1-2 acres of land, but has often hired land for improvement. His whole and exclusive business has been farming. He has been blest with ten children, of whom seven were sons, and all of whom have been brought up in habits of useful industry, and had the advantages of a useful education.

His house is handsome enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition; and his out-door and in-door establishments are patterns of neatness and order. He has all the needed comforts and luxuries of life; and in property may be pronounced independent. The habits of such a family are in themselves a fortune. He and his two sons have this year cut and cured 75 tons of hay; and better hay is not to be found." p. 38.

\* This is a great crop for so little ground, but no larger than we have had raised in Maine; for instance—the statement of Mr. Brown, which we published, or ought to, from the Bangor Mechanic & Farmer.

#### TREE SOCIETY.

A friend has sent us a copy of the "Report of the Committee on the formation of a Tree Society in the city of Bangor," &c., the object of which will be seen by the third section of the Constitution, which follows: "Every member of this Society shall himself annually set out or cause to be set out one or more ornamental trees on such of the public squares or streets of the city as he may select."

It is truly gratifying to us to learn that the enterprising spirit of the people of that city has been enlisted in an object of such utility; and we hope that the influence of this society will extend to every thickly settled place in our State. The advantage of trees at the sides of the streets and public avenues of our villages and cities are in-

calculable. In that section of our State east of the Kennebec River, are hundreds of healthy little villages, just beginning to attract notice; and now is the time to adorn them with the ornaments of nature and art. Lay out the streets of good width, and plant trees each side. You will not receive the pay for your labor at night, but labor thus expended will return you a hundred fold. Ten days' work, in setting out trees now, will add ten thousand dollars to the value of your village, fifteen or twenty years hence.

We would propose that a similar society be formed in every country town in the State, the members of which shall appropriate one day every spring in setting out trees in the village, or most thickly populated part of the town. Let the business of this day be under the direction of the Trustees, and let it be regarded as a sort of holiday. Those who live within half or three-fourths of a mile from the place where the improvements are making should be taxed according to their ability, and the advantage they will derive therefrom for a dinner for all those who come from a distance. In each of those towns scores and hundreds of trees, of the most beautiful kinds and forms, can be obtained within a short distance of where they would want them set; and in the way we have proposed a vast deal of beauty and interest could be added to every village in our State.

Whenever a stranger enters a village thus ornamented, there is a something associated with it that carries to his mind the conviction that the people of that place are industrious, intelligent and virtuous. He envies them these virtues, and admires the scenery with which they are surrounded. If a gentleman of wealth wished for a farm, he would select one near a village thus situated.

#### Drill Machine.

Among the many very excellent Agricultural tools from the manufactory of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, now for sale at R. G. Lincoln's seed store and agricultural ware house, we examined a machine for sowing seeds in drills, which in point of workmanship and finish, comes fully up to the other articles from their manufactory, and surpasses that of any other machine of the kind we have ever seen. The principle on which the operation is performed, is new to us; therefore we cannot speak so confidently upon that subject. But we advise those who are in want of a machine of this kind, to call and examine this before purchasing any other.

#### The Cultivator.

We have received the first three numbers of this most excellent Agricultural publication, filled as usual with matter of the highest importance to farmers, from which we shall enrich our columns as we may find room. The Cultivator is published monthly, at Albany N. Y., by Judge Buel, at one dollar a year, payable in advance.

TO FAT A HORSE.—Mix oats and flaxseed in the proportion of two bushels of the former to one of the latter; throw in a handful or two of salt, and boil them. Give the horse four quarts of this mixture night and morning, besides hay; and in a short time you will have him in fine order. We once knew an experienced horse Jockey, who



would take the worst looking donkey in the country, and by following this course with him for a few weeks, with a little docking and trimming, would make him appear to be worth a hundred dollars.

**GALLS ON HORSES.**—If you happen to gall the skin from your horse, take some dry white lead, mix it with spirits of turpentine into a thick paste, and apply it to the sore, and in a few days it will be healed.

**BOTS IN HORSES.**—Give your horse salt as often as once a week, and tend him regularly, and he will never be troubled with bots.

#### ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

##### NOTES BY THE WAY.—No. 6.

**FRIEND HOLMES:**—It is so long since I gave you anything under this head, that you might be led to imagine I had lost my *notes*, or my *way*, or both; but the truth is, my *way* has been such, that few notes, worth transcribing to your paper, have been taken.

I have now seen so large a portion of this State east of the Scioto river, as to be able to form a tolerably correct idea of its agricultural capabilities, &c. Comparatively speaking, there is but little waste land, and little that would not be considered in your part of the country, very good. True, it varies considerably in fertility and productiveness. The more easterly portion, embracing the Muskingum and most of its tributaries, is hilly—much of it too hilly for convenience, comfort, or landscape beauty. The hills do not as in some parts of your State and Massachusetts, rise into very large, regular and beautiful swells, comprising several hundred acres, but are often conical and abrupt. Yet the soil almost always produces good wheat—and there is plenty of good water, and limestone and coal.

To the west, on the waters of the Scioto and Miami, the land is more level. In some cases altogether too flat;—is richer—especially the alluvions—and produces much greater crops of Indian corn, but not so good wheat. It makes pretty good grazing land for cattle and horses, but a great deal of it can never be good for sheep. It is too flat and wet. But it seems to me that *wheat farming* has been most profitable here, for the last year. The great demand for flour at the east and north has caused wheat to sell here readily at a high price, for *cash*. It is bought at almost all the towns having communication with other markets, from seventy-five cents to one dollar per bushel, since the last harvest.—There has, as yet, been comparatively little corn exported from this State. It is either sold to the *poison manufacturers*, (distillers,) or is made into pork and the pork exported. A little is made into beef. The farmers in those level districts where corn and grass succeeds so much better than wheat, rely chiefly on their cattle and horses and pork, for money. On these farmers, the 'derangement in the currency' has pressed with heavy weight. On account of the difficulty of obtaining funds, (there could be none got from the banks, and nearly all that was afloat had been consumed in the purchase of wheat,) there were not sufficient number of purchasers to create the competition necessary to obtain fair prices. The consequence was, many farmers were obliged to sell their pork for 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 dolls. per hundred—wait for their pay, sometimes without interest, 6 or 12 months—and sometimes to let the traders have considerable of it, and agree to 'take their pay in goods,' when they wanted them.

The geology of this State is very interesting.

A geological survey, by order of the government, was commenced last year, and a report has been made by the commissioners,—a copy of which I will try to send you. The State abounds in geological and antique curiosities,—such as salt springs, (the water of some of which is as salt as that of the ocean,) fossil bones, and other organic remains, petrified plants and vegetables—ancient mounds, excavations, and embankments; in and about which are found the skeletons, implements, &c. of a former but unknown race of inhabitants.

Some of the bones, tusks, teeth, &c., which have been dug up, indicate that they must have belonged to animals of immense size. I have seen fragments of tusks which I should judge were seven or eight inches in diameter, and grinders as large as a man's two fists. Jaws, and other remains of animals which are known to inhabit none but tropical climates, have sometimes been found. This adds another item of evidence to the hypothesis that climates have essentially changed.

I have seen two jaws, one of which was dug out ten or twelve feet from the surface, which were undoubtedly those of an animal very different in conformation from any existing at the present day in North America. Some naturalists have given the opinion that they were those of the *Tapir*. They are evidently the jaws of some animal which fed itself without the use of front teeth.

I have examined the place where one of these jaws, and an enormous tusk, 9 or 10 feet in length, and I think some other animal remains, were found. It is on the Ohio canal in this county. The remains were found imbedded in a thin stratum of vegetable mould resembling 'swamp muck,' above which were two distinct strata—one of gravel and water-worn pebbles, about 8 or ten feet in thickness, and the other of clay about 3 or 4 feet in thickness—the clay at top.

In this climate, I have been disappointed in all manner of ways. I had intended to have kept a regular thermometrical journal, but broke my thermometer early in the winter, and have thus been prevented. In the first place, I was surprised to find the warm weather continue so late into the month of October—and was then equally surprised to find it suddenly changing, in the course of 24 hours, to a severe snow storm; leaving, besides what melted as it fell, about 6 inches of snow on the ground—some of which remained eight or ten days. I was not surprised at the delightfully mild weather which ensued, till the latter part of January—the ground was scarcely frozen at all, or only to the depth of two or three inches. February surprised me by the snow, (giving two or three inches of as good sleighing as ever was,) and the extreme cold which it brought. It was uniformly a cold month, and some days the mercury was 16 to 18 degrees below zero. It was this only *winter* weather we had. March surprised me in the opposite extreme. The ground became settled early in the month, and by the 20th was in good order for planting. About this time, I planted hot-beds, and some in the open air. The month continued warm to the last. April again reversed the scene. It commenced cold, and continued so throughout, with the exception of two or three warm days in the latter part.

Vegetation made but little progress in the course of the month. Since May came in, there has been but one fair day—the weather has been very rainy. The ground has not been in as good order for planting since March, as it was in that month.—But little planting has as yet been done—and the late heavy rains, must defer it for some time. Apple and cherry trees are in full bloom.

A WESTERN CORRESPONDENT.  
Zanesville, Ohio, May 5, 1838.

#### Sowing Garden Seeds.

**MR. HOLMES:**—I have seen it frequently recommended in our public journals, to sow our gardens early; and I have in a measure pursued this course, until I became convinced that I was pursuing a wrong one.

I find that by sowing my garden seeds early, they remain in the ground a great while before they come up; and when they do come up, it is almost always the case that the weeds get up before the plants, and then it is nearly impossible to destroy the weeds without destroying the plants.

I think it is much the best to dispense with sowing our garden seeds until the ground becomes warm and in good order;—then stir the ground thoroughly, and sow the seed, and the plants will "go ahead" of the weeds, and it then remains but a pleasure to keep the weeds down. E. G. B.

#### The Grain Worm.

**MR. HOLMES:**—I have observed a piece in one of your late papers, over the signature of Elijah Wood, one of your correspondents, touching his views of the Grain Worm, or, according to his notion, the Clover Worm. He says the worm originates or comes from a fly. This I have never heard doubted; nor has it ever been doubted that musketoos and all small and light flies prefer lee places, out of the way of strong winds. All can see the reason of that. Thus far, then, we have nothing new. That the fly mentioned by him will, in the absence of wheat, deposit its eggs, maggots, or worms, in clover, the raspberry, and other vegetables, is also well known. Where the fly comes from, is not so well agreed, or known. But this the writer has left as it was before he wrote. It seems to me that he began in the middle of his subject, unless from what he says respecting the snow laying on long, and hard winters, so called, may be considered as giving an opinion where they are in winter; but he does not intimate in what state of maturity they are, or when to be found; nor does he speak of what is all important—how they are to be met and defeated. In fine, were he not a useful practical farmer, and correspondent, I should think his whole piece rather void of practical and valuable matter,—or else that I am very dull of comprehension. No doubt he will charge it to the latter. So be it, if the public think so.

#### NOLO CONTENDARI.

#### Culture and use of the English Turnip.

**MR. COLE:**—Last spring I took a piece of what we term wild land, (one tenth of an acre,) where it had the wash from the high-way a number of years, and had become a rich loam to the depth of two or three inches; I cleared away the bushes and ploughed it, which could not be done very well on account of green roots. The first of June I commenced enriching it by yarding six cattle in it over night till the middle of July. I well pulverized the soil by harrowing it a number of times during the time of yarding it. On the 15th of July, I sowed the seed in drills two feet distant. I hoed them but once, pulling up all the surplus plants, leaving but one in a place from four to six inches apart. In the fall I harvested seventy bushels—a more perfect lot of turnips I have never seen: they were entirely free from worms and all other imperfections. I have been feeding my cattle with them the past winter, giving to each creature less than a peck daily with straw and other coarse fodder, and a little salt now and then. I have also taken some trouble in browsing my cattle, which I think is a great benefit. I have never seen store cattle in a more thriving condition at this season of the year, or in better spirits, being as active as calves let loose from their stalls.

The turnips did not cost me more than five cents per bushel. I think they are worth 25 cents per bushel as food for my stock, or saved that amount in hay.—*Yankee Farmer.*  
Rumford, April 1838.



## SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATION OF ROOTS.

Mr. TUCKER—My business is to work, and not to write for the press, but as you ask communication from the farmer, I will in my plain way state what I have experienced in the cultivation of the Potato, Ruta Baga, Mangle Wurtzel, Carrot, and Sugar Beet—manner of feeding, storing, &c., and the quantity of roots I raised this season.

The POTATOE with me for ten years, the last excepted, has been a fair crop, but by adhering to the old method of tillage, has been more expensive than is necessary, as I find by the course I have adopted this season. I planted three acres the 29th and 30th of May; first ploughed, then manured with coarse barn-yard manure; then ploughed again and harrowed. Struck out the rows three feet apart with a one horse plough, say five inches deep; dropped the seed eighteen inches apart—turned back the furrow, and the work was done. For hoeing first and second time, the cultivator, so engaged as to fill the whole space between the rows, was passed through, followed by the hoe, giving a slight dressing, but making little or no hill, and the whole labor, after the ground was fitted, did not exceed three and a half days' work per acre. By the use of the plough the seed was planted deep; the potatoe never takes a downward direction. The cultivator loosened and mellowed the earth so as to allow the roots to extend, and to occupy nearly the whole row. *Get an expanding and contracting Cultivator. Get one!—get one!!* The product was over 430 bushels per acre,—1300 bushels from the 3 acres.

The RUTA BAGA I had cultivated to considerable extent for three years with success. This year I planted three acres in drills twenty-one inches apart, 26th and 27th of June. So soon as up, I sifted house ashes and plaster, mixed in equal quantities, at the rate of 15 bushels per acre, with wire sieves, row by row, over the whole. The effect more than answered my expectations; that little pest, the turnip bug or fly, or its ravages, was not seen at all, and the growth was most vigorous. One acre of the piece had been planted with carrots, only about one-fourth of which was standing, by reason of the insect, bad seed, or both, and ruta бага was planted in all the vacant places in the rows. They were thinned out, and hoed twice; they soon covered the ground, and the work was done. The product is over 1000 bushels per acre—3000 bushels the whole, notwithstanding one acre was partially seeded with carrots, and produced 200 bushels. About one acre of the land is fine sandy loam, and the remainder is slate washed from a ravine, all highly manured.

The ruta бага I think draws more from the atmosphere, and less from the soil, than any other vegetable; for I have always found it retained the dew longer, and held it in greater quantities, than any thing else. It leaves the ground in finer condition than any other crop, and cannot be too highly valued. The carrot is excellent for fattening cattle, milch cows, &c., but is not so sure a crop, and requires much more labor in tillage. It does not always come up well, and is very liable to be destroyed by the insect.

THE MANGLE WURTZEL.—Of this root I planted one and a half acre on the 29th and 30th of May, (too late by ten days,) in drills twenty-one inches apart. Thinned once and hoed twice—tillage same as the ruta бага, (ashes and plaster omitted.) About two-thirds of the piece was planted with seed which proved to be a mixed kind of all the beet family; the other one-third part was the pure seed. The crop was fine, and if all had been of the same kind, the product I think would have been 1-4 larger. But as it was, the yield may be considered a fair one—over 800 bushels per acre, and the whole 150 bushels. See the importance of having genuine seed, for I have no doubt the product was 200 bushels less than it would have been had all the seed been pure mangle wurtzel. Reynolds & Bates, of Rochester, have sold me genuine seeds, and should have confidence in any they will sell as such. I am much in favor of this root for feeding cattle, as well as for sugar. The product

THE SUGAR BEET.—Of this I had only seed to plant six rods of ground. It seems to be well adapted to our soil and climate. The growth was much better than any thing I have seen of the beet kind. I have no doubt it will prove most valuable for feeding cattle, as well as for sugar. The product

was over 80 bushels, and at the rate of about 2100 bushels per acre, or 63 tons. I rate all by weight, 60 lbs. to the bushel, for otherwise most of the roots could not be measured with any degree of accuracy. Here follows a statement of the produce of seven and a half and six-one hundred and sixtieth acres of what may be considered first rate corn land, and in a high state of cultivation.

	Whole product.	Per acre.
3 acres potatoes,	1300	433 1-3
3 do. ruta бага,	3000	1000
Carrots,	200	800
11-2 "mangle wurtzel,	1250	800
6-160th sugar beets,	80	2100

7 1-2 acres 6 rods. 5830 bushels.

Five thousand eight hundred and thirty bushels, at 60 lbs. per bushel, give 346,800 pound, or 176 1-5 tons. The potatoes 12 tons, ruta бага 30 tons, carrots 24 tons, mangle wurtzel 24 tons, and the sugar beet at the rate of about 63 tons per acre. This crop last year would have brought more than \$2300. What the price may be this year I know not. It is not my purpose to sell any, but to feed all to my cattle; so I have my own market, and trust I shall turn them to good account.

I am now feeding thirty-one head, at the rate of one bushel each per day, with hay nights and mornings, in their stalls, with corn and other coarse fodder through the day. I shall add to their allowance as shall seem proper, and change from one to the other now and then. All the cattle eat greedily, and are doing well.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From Evan's & Ruffy's Farmers' Journal.  
ON PREPARING SEED WHEAT.

SIR, I last year informed you, that I had tried the steep for wheat, recommended by Sir John Sinclair, but not with complete success; yet, nevertheless, from what I then saw, I determined to give it another trial. From the observations I made at that time, I had reason to think that the quantity of sulphate of copper set down in Sir John's recipe, was not sufficient, and that a much larger portion would not be injurious to the wheat; but not wishing to run any risk, I determined to ascertain this previous to the arrival of the season for sowing. With this view I dissolved 1lb. of the sulphate in four quarts of water; I procured some seed wheat that was very much smutted; one part of this I steeped in the solution twelve, and the other twenty-four hours: a small quantity of each was then sown; it came up well, and when it arrived at maturity this year, not a single grain of smut was to be found in it. Observing that so large a quantity did not affect the germination of the plant, I caused four pounds of the sulphate to be dissolved in a quantity of boiling water, to which, when a complete solution was effected, as much cold water was added as, when put into a proper vessel, would cover a bag of wheat six or eight inches; the grain was suffered to remain therein about one hour, and then quick lime was made use of as usual: when three or four bags had passed through this mixture, some more water, and 1lb. of the sulphate, were added, and so in continuation for every three or four bags, until the water became foul, when a fresh portion was prepared, as in the first instance. The result has been, a crop entirely free from smut. The extent of land sown was nearly forty acres, and it is the first time the same land has been free from this terrible disease for some years, although the salt steep has been heretofore uniformly resorted to. The cost of this preparation is a mere trifle, as the sulphate was charged to me only 8d. per lb. Having once succeeded, I mean to pursue the same course, and should I live so long, I will repeat to you the result, be it favorable or otherwise; for it is not by one or two successful experiments, at least in this case, we can determine upon the value of the method pursued.—I remain your's, respectfully,  
NEMO.

Birmingham, Sept. 3, 1819.

Important Article of Food.—While the duty on sago was two guineas per hundred weight, and the import price from two to six guineas in addition, it was merely used as a delicacy, and as food for invalids. Of late, the duty having been reduced to one shilling per hundred weight, and the import price from ten to seventeen shillings, experiments have been made upon it for general

purposes, with extraordinary success. As food for children or for puddings, it costs only half the price of Carolina rice, goes twice as far, and is very superior. As part substitute for milk in feeding calves, it is found very valuable. The method of using is to sprinkle one pint of pearl sago into three quarts of boiling water, on the fire, keep stirring, and in less than ten minutes you have a strong jelly, which, mixed with the same quantity of milk, is found to be a saving of half the milk, and the calves do better with it. Several gentlemen are now feeding their greyhounds upon it, boiled as above, then poured over biscuits or bread, instead of broth or jelly made from meal, and find it very superior, saving them three-fourths of both expense and trouble; some time keeping their greyhounds in much better condition. To those who keep packs of hounds, this will be found a most important discovery. One of the largest horse proprietors in the kingdom in using it as food for them, with great satisfaction.—*English paper.*

Wheat in Massachusetts.

WHEAT will probably be cultivated more extensively in Massachusetts this year than during any former year. It is highly important, that not only the best seed should be obtained, but that it should be freed from chaff, cockle, and all other impurities, as the crop is often destroyed or its value impaired from these causes. It is of great consideration, then, that the seed be well cleaned and every thing of a foreign character cast out of it. We have been pleased with a nice little machine for cleansing Wheat of impurities, invented by Mr. Ashur Shepherd of this town, which not only separates the cockle and chaff from the Wheat, but sifts out all other little particles, many of them of a poisonous nature. Last week, he cleaned some Wheat for a farmer in this town, which had been run through the ordinary machines, and obtained quite a quantity of chaff, cockle, and other substances, which, when given only in small quantities to some swine, actually killed two of them! It may well be supposed that wheat containing substances, if not seeds, so detrimental to health, should be by some process got out, unless the farmer wishes to raise a crop of "dragons' teeth."—This Machine may be seen in operation at Mr. Joseph Warner's barn, who is also agent for the patentee.—*Northampton Courier.*

Ten Thousand Dollars have been presented to this Commonwealth, through the agency of Mr. Mann, the Secretary of the Board of Education, to aid in promoting the cause of popular instruction in Massachusetts. The conditions are, that the State shall appropriate a similar amount, which will secure the donation. We hope the proposition will meet with an immediate response on the part of the legislature. Wonder what is the name of this noble and generous benefactor?—*lb.*

The Wool Market begins to feel a little of the spirit which seems to be infusing itself into the Atlantic cities. Within a few days, a number of large loads have passed through town from the western part of this and Berkshire county. The Woolen Mills are stirring a little more actively than they have been wont to do, and hence an impulse is given to the Wool market. The Wool above alluded to was purchased but recently by the manufacturers in Worcester county, but at what prices we could not learn. In Boston, Saxony is quoted at 55 a 57; full blood, 48 a 50. Half blood, 38 a 40. Common, half blood, 33 a 35. Lamb's Wool, No. 1, 40 a 42. In New York—Saxony, 45 a 50. Common pulled Wool, 34 a 36.—*lb.*

Mr. Roswell Hubbard of this town sent to Brighton yesterday, a prime pair of Cattle weighing four thousand four hundred and fifty! That aint slow for old Hampshire!—*lb.*

"Grab Law."—Mr. Ashmun of Hampden has made a Report in the Senate, for doing away with the present law of attachment, which permits one creditor to secure the whole amount of his debt and thus defraud others of a fair proportion. It proposes an equitable division of property among all the creditors. The present law is justly termed "Grab Law," the first creditor seizing all within his clutches.—*lb.*



## LEGAL.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.

## LINE FENCE.—FENCE VIEWERS.

In all cases where the line upon which partition fence is to be made or divided is the boundary line of one or more towns, or partly in one town and partly in another town, a Fence Viewer shall be taken from each town.

Any Fence Viewer duly chosen and sworn, who, on due notice given him and being requested by any person interested to view any fence complained of, as insufficient, shall neglect forthwith to attend the same, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars, to him or them who shall sue for the same, within forty days after such neglect.

Each Fence Viewer shall be paid one dollar a day, fifty cents for half a day, and under that twenty-five cents, for the time he shall be engaged in the business of his office, by the person employing him. And in case the complainant shall neglect to pay the Fence Viewers their legal fees, within thirty days after the service done, they may severally recover, by an action of the case, double the amount of such fees; and each Fence Viewer may be a witness for or against his companion in such suit.

All fences four feet high, and in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards or stone wall; and also brooks, rivers, ponds, creeks, ditches and hedges, or other matter or thing equivalent thereto, in the judgment of the Fence Viewers, within whose jurisdiction the same shall lie, shall be accounted legal and sufficient fences.

The respective occupants of lands enclosed with fence, shall keep up and maintain partition fences between their and the next adjoining enclosures, in equal halves, so long as both parties continue to improve the same.

The object of the Statute is to establish the rights and obligations of tenants of adjoining occupied closes, respecting the making and maintaining of partition fences; but the rights of owners of adjoining lands which are not both occupied by the respective owners, and lands enclosed in general field or common pasture; and the rights of persons, not having any interest in any of the adjoining closes, remain unaffected by the Statute, and are to be defined and protected by the common law.

The tenant of a close is not obliged to fence against an adjoining close unless by force of prescription.

When a man is obliged by prescription to fence his close, he is not obliged to fence against any cattle, but those which were rightfully in the adjoining close.

A man, though not bound to fence against an adjoining close, is still bound at his peril to keep his cattle on his own close, and prevent them from escaping.

The legal obligations of the tenants of adjoining lands to make and maintain partition fences, where no prescription exists, and no written agreement has been made, rest on the Statute.

An assignment pursuant to the statute imposes the same duty as would result from a prescription.

Where there is no prescription or agreement, the provisions of the statute obliges a tenant, liable to make the partition fence, or any part of it, to fence only as in the case of prescription at common law; that is, against such cattle as are rightfully on the adjoining land.

Every person may maintain trespass against the owner of cattle, unless such owner can protect himself by the provisions of the statute, or by written agreement, or by prescription.

From the foregoing principles, it appears,

1. That where there is no prescription, agreement or statute assignment, no tenant is bound to fence against an adjoining close; but in such case, there being no fence, each owner is bound at his peril to keep his cattle on his own close.

2. When a tenant for any of the reasons before stated, is bound to fence against an adjoining close, it is only against such cattle as are rightfully in that close; and in such case, if the fence be not in fact made, the owner of either close, thus adjoining, may distrain the cattle escaping from the adjoining close, not rightfully there.

In all cases where the occupants of adjoining closes have, or shall have maintained a partition fence, either with or without making a division agreeably to law, and either of said owners or oc-

cupants shall from any legal cause, cease to maintain the whole of his proportion of such partition fence, then it shall be lawful for the owner or occupant of either of the closes, on which the partition fence is thereby varied, to have a new division of such partition fence; and the owner of the excess over one half of such partition fence, shall be entitled to recover against the other owner or occupant, the value of such excess; such value to be ascertained by two Fence Viewers, who may be called upon, and shall proceed in the manner pointed out in the act to which this is additional, for coming to a division of partition fences; and unless such sum shall be paid within six months from the time it shall be so ascertained, the party entitled to recover, shall have his action on the case therefor, in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

All divisional fences between man and man shall be kept in good repair throughout the year, unless the occupiers of the lands on both sides shall otherwise agree.

When a water fence, or fence running into the water is necessary to be made, the same shall be done in equal halves, unless by the parties otherwise agreed; and in case either party shall refuse or neglect to make or maintain the share to such party belonging, similar proceedings shall be had, as in other cases of the like kind respecting fences out of the water, in this act mentioned.

When any dispute shall arise about the respective occupant's right in partition fences, and his or their obligation to maintain the same, upon application made by either party to two or more Fence Viewers of such town where the lands lie, they are hereby empowered, after due notice to each party, to attend at time and place, if they see cause, to assign to each party his share thereof, in writing, which assignment, being recorded in the town Clerk's office, shall be binding upon such persons and the succeeding occupiers of the respective lands, and they obliged always thereafter to maintain their part of said fence.

The part of a fence assigned to a party to keep in repair is his property so far at least that the removal of it for lawful purposes cannot make him a trespasser: there is no joint tenancy, or tenancy in common, of the materials of which the fence is composed.

In case any of the parties shall refuse, or neglect to erect, keep up and maintain the part to such party assigned, the same may be done by the aggrieved party, in the manner hereafter in this act provided, and for which he shall be entitled to double the sum ascertained, in manner as aforesaid, and to be recovered in like manner.

When lands belonging to or occupied by different persons, and subject to be fenced, are bounded upon, or divided from each other by any brook, pond or creek, which of itself is not sufficient fence in the judgment of the Fence Viewers, and it is in their opinion impracticable, without unreasonable expense, for the partition fence to be made in the middle or other part thereof, being the true boundary line between them; if, in such case, the occupant of the land on one side shall refuse or neglect to join with the occupant of the land on the other side, in making a partition fence on one side or the other, or shall disagree respecting the same, then two or more Fence Viewers of the town or towns wherein such lands lie, on application to them made, shall forthwith view such brook, river, pond or creek; and, if they shall determine the same not to answer the purpose of a sufficient fence, and that it is impracticable to fence at the true boundary line; they shall judge and determine how, or on which side thereof the fence shall be set up and maintained, or whether partly on one side, and partly on the other side, as to them shall appear just, and reduce such their determination to writing, having first given notice to the parties to be present at such assignment.

If either of the parties shall refuse or neglect to make up and maintain the part of the fence to such party belonging, according to the Fence Viewers' determination in writing, as aforesaid, the same may be done and performed, as in this act is before provided, and the delinquent party subject to the same costs and charges to be recovered in like manner.

In case either party shall neglect or refuse to repair or rebuild the fence, which of right he ought to maintain, the aggrieved party may forthwith apply to two or more Fence Viewers of such town, duly chosen and sworn to survey the same; and

upon their determination that the fence is insufficient, they shall signify the same in writing, to the occupant of the land, and direct him to repair or rebuild the same within six days.

And if the same fence shall not be repaired or rebuilt within the said term of six days, it shall be lawful for the complainant, that improves the lands adjoining, to make up, amend or repair the deficiency; and when the same shall be completed and adjudged sufficient by two or more of the Fence Viewers, and the value thereof, together with the Fence Viewers' fees ascertained in writing, the complainant shall have a right to demand and receive of the occupant, lesser or freeholder of the land where the fence was deficient, as aforesaid, at his election, double the sum thus ascertained as aforesaid, for the expense of amending, surveying and viewing the fence.

In case of neglect or refusal to make payment thereof, for the space of one calendar month after demand made of the person against whom he shall make his election, he may sue for and recover the same, by a special action of the case in any Court proper to try the same, and interest, one per cent. per month, until judgment shall be rendered therefor.

(To be Continued.)

## AGRICULTURAL.

## Is Wool Growing Overdone?

MR. TUCKER—Being a Wool-grower, I have read with more than ordinary interest the controversy between your correspondents "C." and "SOUTH-HILL," on the question whether Wool-growing is overdone, or not.

I have waited with some impatience for a reply to "South-hill," but "C." not having again entered the lists, I may infer that he considers himself overthrown; but whatever may be the reason for his silence, in my opinion he is still in the right, notwithstanding South-hill may, in the opinion of others, have put the question at rest, or beyond farther controversy.

I shall endeavor to support the position of "C." that Wool-growing and the manufacture of Wool is overdone, and my proofs shall be based on the principle of supply and demand—and, in order to a better understanding of this principle, as a preliminary, I refer your readers to Dr. Adam Smith's celebrated work entitled *Wealth of Nations*, chap. 7—and to *Outlines of Political Economy*, McCulloch, with notes by professor McVicker, and dedicated by the latter to James Wadsworth, Esq. of Genesee.

In both of these works it is clearly proved, and the point established by all experience, that the price of an article is always regulated and determined by the cost of production—which its "natural price;" and its exchangeable value, or market price, is regulated by the demand and supply. It requires only ordinary observation to prove this principle always correct.

Now, it must be conceded by every Wool-grower that wool has been for the last eight months, or more, and now is, below its natural price; that is, below what it actually costs to grow it, taking into consideration capital employed, and every expense appertaining thereto—and why is this so? Because the quantity grown has exceeded the amount required for consumption, therefore demand has not equaled the supply, and prices have fallen accordingly. If the stock of cloths in the country, foreign and domestic, had been no greater than was required for ordinary, or immediate consumption, the demand for the raw material would have continued good, and at proportionate prices, and in despite too of the great calamity which befel the manufacturers. Much of their active capital, which was swallowed up in suspended paper, would (such is the character of enterprise) have been supplied from other sources, provided a demand for their wares had warranted it. But unhappily for them, and the wool-grower, this demand was checked—a supply being on hand adequate to the wants of the country for a term of many months, without the necessity of moving a spindle, or the importation of a yard. This is established by the fact of little importation taking place—many manufacturers ceasing entirely their operations—and others working only for the purpose of saving their machinery from destruction; and yet the markets for woollens the last fall, were fully supplied, and prices below what they have ever been in this country.



The production of wool, and its manufacture, have moved hand in hand;—not so with cotton and cotton manufacturers. The raw material fell 50 per cent; whereas, to the astonishment of almost every one, sheetings, shirtings, &c. &c., maintained prices which existed during the year previous. But it is plain that, if the manufactured article had been equivalent to the supply of the raw material, prices would have fallen together; the reason why it was not so, is the fact, that the demand was adequate to support prices to the extent only of this supply.

But let us turn our attention to provisions. How stood the matter last year, and how is it this, in regard to wheat? is the price not enormous. How is it to be accounted for? Why, obviously to every one, the supply was not, and is not, equal to the consumption, and therefore did not equal the demand, and prices advanced in that ratio. But let us try the converse of this. Suppose that, if the crop of wheat of last year only one third of it was consumed, which is allowed to be of the proportion of wool of the last clip worked up by the manufacturer, and that within four months another crop equal to the preceding one is to be gathered; is it not fair to presume that wheat would be quite as much of a drug as wool, and that instead of \$1.50 per bushel we would obtain only a natural price, or below it?—and further, would it not prove most conclusively that we had over produced, and it was high time to turn our attention to something else more profitable. Most certainly, all your readers, methinks, will exclaim.

But I will refer to an other production, viz: Oats. It will be within the recollection of most of your readers that the prices of last spring varied from four to five shillings per bushel:—Now, notwithstanding Wheat, Pork and Beef, are not materially below the average of last year, and oats are rather a drug at 31 cents—its natural price; proving that last year the crop did not equal the demand, and that this, it is fully equal.

I shall not proceed further in the way of illustration, in order to demonstrate that demand is a sure criterion, to decide the question of the extent of over production, or otherwise.

I will now proceed to make some remarks upon the testimony furnished "South-hill" by Sam'l. Lawrence, Esq. of Boston, which is done with some diffidence, as I have no other statistical information than is conveyed in his letter. I am diffident from another cause. Having had, as a wool-grower, long dealings with Mr. L. I have the pleasure of knowing him, and I most cheerfully accord to him all that should characterize the gentleman—a man of indefatigable industry, and great experience as a manufacturer. But as a manufacturer, I am bound to believe that he is not although free (for it does not belong to human nature) from bias. It is easy to conceive that it is for the interest of the manufacturer to have a large and full supply of the raw material, in order that its price should not advance to an inordinate rate, for the reason, that when it is low, which follows from much competition in its production, the amount of active capital employed in its purchase, is reduced accordingly; and moreover, it is presumed, the profits of manufacture are quite as high as when the raw material is worth double what it now is. Therefore I think it not exactly safe to appeal to the manufacturer as exclusive authority to determine the question, especially when the pockets of the wool-grower will save the trouble of telling the story in a quicker and much shorter way.

Mr. L. states that in 1836, 10,905,871 lbs. wool was imported, costing abroad under 8 cents duty free. This amount seems large, and so it indeed is; but the fact ought to have been stated, that the quality of this wool is of a sort coarser than any grown in this country, coming chiefly from South America, Asia Minor, and the northern parts of Africa, and therefore does not enter into competition with wool grown here; and further, has little influence in either reducing, or enhancing prices.

Of dutiable wool, we imported in 1836, 1,390,078 lbs.; this amount is small, as with one other manufacturing establishment like the Middlesex, the whole could be worked up in one year. As regards the quality of this wool, the far greater proportion of it was of a finer grade than is grown with us, and of course was as much beyond competition, as the other description named was below—much of it was disposed of at auction, and

brought from 80 to 1,40 per lb. It was imported by way of "experiment," and like some other experiments resulted in disappointment!—at least, so said a Pittsfield manufacturer to a friend of the writer, it being too fine for their skill and machinery. The amount of dutiable wool imported last year, Mr. L. does not state; but the fact is well known that it was a mere trifle.—Now, this is the upshot of this wool importing, which so loud a cry is made about, to prove that wool-growing is not and cannot be overdone so long as part of our consumption is made up from abroad.

Mr. L. further states, "that at this time, the stock of wools is less than at any period for the last ten years, including all in the custom Houses."

This would, indeed, be cheering information to the wool-grower, if the melancholy fact did not exist, that not more than one third of the last clip has been used by the manufacturer, and that in four months, another clip, equal to the last, will be ready for market.

In conclusion, I desire to be distinctly understood that I do not wish to inculcate the idea, or support the position, that wool-growing and manufacturing are overdone in this country unless foreign competition be shut out; but with that competition I do most cordially wish to be so understood. Have we the power to stay or rid ourselves of that competition? Not without laying duties amounting to prohibition, or furnishing our wool to the manufacturer at prices more ruinous than at present.

The advice which "South-hill" has offered is thrown away. He may rest assured, that the keen eye of interest will look, in thousands of cases, for more profitable investment, and happy would it be for our country, if part of the capital now employed in sheep husbandry was directed in a way to save us from the humiliating necessity of importing part of the means of our subsistence.

L. A. M.

Lansing, Tompkins County.]

[Gen. Far.

#### Penobscot Agricultural Society.

The following premiums have been recommended by its several Standing Committees and the board of Trustees offer as follows.

##### On Crops.

Best Summer Wheat,	\$4.00
2d do do	3.00
3d do do	2.00
4th do do	1.00
Best Winter wheat of last years sowing,	4.00
2d do do	3.00
3d do do	2.00
4th do do	1.00
Best Rye,	3.00
2d do	2.00
Best Oats,	3.00
2d do	2.00
3d do	1.00
Best Oats and Peas, half peas,	3.00
2d do do do	2.00
3d do do do	1.00
Best Potatoes,	4.00
2d do	3.00
3d do	2.00
4th do	1.00

(Each of the above crops, there must be at least one acre.)

Best Corn on the plough, 1-2 acre,	4.00
2d do	2.00
Best Corn 1-4 acre,	2.00
2d do do	1.00
Best Barley, 1-2 acre,	3.00
2d do do	2.00
Best Rye 1-4 acre,	2.00
2d do do	1.00
Best do do 1-8 acre,	1.50
2d do do do	1.00
Best Mangle Wurtzel 1-8 acre,	2.00
2d do do do	1.00
Best carrots, 1-8 acre,	2.00
2d do do	1.00
Best Onions, 1-32 acre,	2.00
2d do do	1.00
Best Beans, 1-4 acre,	3.00
2d do	2.00
3d do	1.00
Best Peas, 1-4 acre,	2.00
2d do do	1.00
Best Winter Apples at least one bushel,	3.00
2d do do	2.00

3d do do	1.00
Best Fall Apples, at least one bushel	2.00
2d do do	1.00
Best Specimen of Plums,	1.00
Best do of Pears,	1.00
Best Flax, 1-4 acre,	3.00
2d do do	2.00

##### On Stock.

Best Stud Horse,	\$8.00
2d do do	4.00
Best Breeding Mare,	4.00
2d do do	3.00
Best 3 years old Colt,	3.00
Best 2 do do	2.00
Best 1 do do	1.00
Best Bull not less than 3 years old,	8.00
2d do do	4.00
Best 2 years old Bull,	4.00
2d do do	3.00
Best 1 year old do	2.00
2d do do	1.50
Best Bull Calf,	2.00
2d do do	1.00
Best Working Oxen,	3.00
2d do do	2.50
3d do do	2.00
Best 3 years old Steers,	3.00
2d do do	2.50
Best 2 years old Steers,	2.50
2d do do	1.50
Best 1 year old do	1.50
2d do do	1.00
Best Steer Calves,	1.50
2d do do	1.00
Best Milch Cow,	3.00
2d do do	2.00
Best 3 years old Heifer,	2.00
2d do do	1.50
Best 2 years old do	1.50
2d do do	1.00
Best 1 year old do	1.00
Best heifer calf,	1.50
2d do do	1.00
Best South Down Ram,	3.00
Best Dishley do	2.50
Best flock Sheep, not less than ten,	3.00
Best Boar, not less than four mos. old,	2.50
2d do do	2.00
Best Breeding Sow,	2.00

##### On Tools, Implements of Husbandry and Manufacture.

Best Sward Plough,	\$2.00
2d do do	1.00
Best Seed do	1.00
Best ox yokes, not less than three,	1.00
2d do do	.50
Best Cultivator,	1.00
Best Drill Machine,	.50
Best Roller,	1.00
Best Harrow,	1.00
Best Rakes, one dozen,	1.50
Best Horse Rake,	1.00
Best Pitchforks, one half dozen,	1.00
Best Hoes, do	1.50
Best Narrow Axes, not less than three,	1.00
Best Broad Axe,	1.00
Best Adze,	1.00
Best Draft Chain,	1.00
Best pair Cart wheels,	2.00
Best Churn,	1.00
Best Cheese Press,	1.00
Best Winnowing Machine,	1.00
Best Birch or Maple Bureau,	3.00
Best Birch or Maple Table 3 1-2 feet,	2.00
Best Set of Joiners, bench Tools,	2.00
Best Saddle and Bridle,	2.00
Best Harness, without plate,	2.50
Best pair Calfskin Boots,	1.00
Best specimens Calfskins, not less than three,	1.00
Best do Neat Leather, 3 sides,	1.00
Best do Sole do do	1.00
Best Washing Machine,	1.00
Best drawing Shave & set of framing Chisels,	1.00
Best Butter, 30 lbs. made in June,	4.00
2d do do do	3.00
3d do do do	2.00
4th do do do	1.00
Best do do made in other months,	2.00
2d do do do	1.00
Best Cheese, 50 lbs.,	3.00
2d do do	2.00
3d do do	1.00



Best Full Cloth, 10 yds. 28 inches wide,*	2.00
2d do do do	1.00
Best woolen Flannel, 10 yds. 30 in. wide,*	1.50
2d do do do	1.00
Best Highland Shawl,	1.00
2d do do	.75
Best Bed Quilt,	1.00
Best Cotton Counterpane,	1.00
Best Linnen Diaper, 6 yards,	1.00
Best Carpeting, 15 yards,	2.00
2d do do	1.00
Best Hearth Rug,	1.00
2d do do	.75
Best Straw or Grass Bonnet,	1.00
Best Ladies' Cape,	.75
Best Woolen Yarn, 1 lb.	.75
2d do do	.50
Best Worsted Yarn, do	.75
2d do do	.50
Best Worsted Hose,	.75
2d do do	.50
Best Woolen do	.75
2d do do	.50
Best Linnen Thread, 1 lb.	.75
2d do do	.50
Best Sewing Silk, 1-4 lb.	2.00
2d do do	1.00
Best Linnen Table Cloth, 6-4 wide,	1.00
Best Lace Veil,	.75

No premiums will be awarded on any of the above articles unless they are manufactured in this County.

A contingent fund will be reserved for the purpose of awarding premiums upon such articles as may in the opinion of the committee deserve encouragement, though not enumerated in the above list.

The Committee on Stock will require a detailed statement on paper of all that is known of the breeds of animals presented, of their treatment in rearing, recent feeding, &c.

The Committee on Crops will require a full statement, on paper, in due form to transmit it the Secretary of State, for the use of the Legislature, of the kind and situation of soil on which crops are raised, the previous crops taken from it, mode of preparing the ground for the premium crop, amount and kind of dressing, kind of seed and where obtained and how prepared for sowing, amount and when put in the ground, time of harvesting.

JAMES TILTON,  
JOHN CUTTER, } Trustees.  
LEVI P. BURRILL,

\*To be manufactured by hand.

[Mechanic & Farmer.]

**AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.**—It gives us extreme gratification to witness the improvements which have been made and are still making in that important branch of domestic industry—Agriculture. Much information has been disseminated, and much good done, by the publication of the experiments of *practical farmers*, in agricultural and other newspapers, and we should be glad to receive communications upon this subject, giving the results of experiments by practical men.—They cannot fail to do good, however trifling the subject of which they treat, and we cheerfully comply with the request of 'J. L.' in giving his communication an insertion, with the hope that others may be induced to follow his example.

Kennebunk, May 14, 1838.

**Messrs. Editors.**—If you think the following worth a place in your paper, please insert it. In the spring of 1836, while preparing a small plot of ground to plant with cucumbers, I accidentally scattered a few grains of common mustard seed over the ground. I planted the cucumbers about the 20th of May. The mustard came up first, and as the ground was in a good state of cultivation grew rapidly; when I wed the cucumbers I let two or three stalks stand around the edge of each drill. I likewise planted a small spot of ground with squashes about three rods from the cucumbers, in which was no mustard. About the 10th of June, those well known troublesome insects called the yellow or striped bugs made their appearance in great numbers on my squashes, and although I used my best exertions to prevent it, literally destroyed them, while my cucumbers remained undisturbed by them; I kept a constant watch, and never saw a bug on them for the season; about the middle of July I pulled up the

mustard without any inconvenience to my cucumbers. I tried the mustard with the same success last year.—*Saco Democrat.*

### Summary.

It is gratifying to find articles copied from our paper into those of our contemporaries; but when we find that the editors of such papers have either taken to themselves the credit of our labors, or credit them as anonymous, to conceal from their readers the source from which they were obtained, the smile of gratification is chilled upon our lips. We are hardly willing to believe that the editor of the "Yankee Farmer" would be wilfully guilty in these respects, although the *devil* has put such an idea into our head. We would merely ask him, however, where he happened to find the article in his paper of the 19th inst., under the head of "Agricultural Implements?"

**OUR PAPER.**—We do not approve of the practice of publishing to the world every thing people may please to say of us or our labors, but as the following letter came from a gentleman who a few weeks since paid up and stopped our paper,—and as it fully expresses the sentiments that almost every mail brings to us from different parts of the State, and being not unfrequently accompanied with the names of eight or ten substantial subscribers, we cannot resist the temptation of so far gratifying our vanity as to lay it before our readers.

And while on the subject we will observe that if our friends will continue these favors through the year at the same rate we have received them for the last three or four months, we will make a corresponding effort to return an equivalent, by an enlargement of our paper—which will enable us to give them a much greater variety of useful and entertaining matter.

Pittsfield, Maine, May 18, 1838.

To the Editor of the Maine Farmer:

DEAR SIR,—Please send me the Maine Farmer, for one year, it being too valuable a paper for a Farmer to do without. I will send the money soon; and a subscriber or two, if I can procure responsible ones—and not without.

Yours, truly,

B—A—.

A new Steam Boat to be known as the AUGUSTA, OF HALLOWELL, has been purchased in New York, and is to commence her regular trips between this place and Boston about the tenth of next month. We are informed by good judges who have seen and examined her, that she is one of the noblest boats in the country, combining speed with strength in an eminent degree. She will be fitted up in superb style, and furnished with accommodations equal to those of any boat in New-England.

We will only add that she is to be commanded by Capt. BROWN, with whom the travelling public are already acquainted, and by whom he is known to be not only a first rate Captain, but in every sense of the term a gentleman,—at all times assiduous in his endeavors to promote the comfort and convenience of his passengers. We have no doubt that the enterprise of our fellow citizens who have procured the boat will be liberally encouraged.

**IMPORTANT ARCTIC DISCOVERIES.**—Late accounts from London state that intelligence has been received from Messrs. Dease & Simpson, who had been employed by the *Hudson's Bay Company* with a view of endeavoring to complete the survey of the northern shores of the American continent; and that, during the summer of 1837, they had passed the entire distance from the Company's settlements, near the eastern side of the continent, to places formerly discovered on the western side,—

thus solving the long pending problem whether or not there is a communication by water from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, around the northern portion of the American Continent. Speaking of this discovery, the London Morning Chronicle says,—“The fact of the Continent of America being circumnavigated—the determination of the latitude of its northern extremity, in the attempts to ascertain which so many expeditions have been unsuccessful—the knowledge that the great mountain ridge extending from Magellan's Straits to the most northern part of the American Continent previously known, actually reaches the shores of the Arctic Sea: all these are highly interesting discoveries, and we owe them as we do so many other valuable discoveries, to commercial enterprise.”

**WHEAT raised in York County, for which a Bounty has been paid by the State.**

	Bushels.	Bounty.	Census.
Acton,	2,457	\$207.27	1837,
Alfred,	530	45.40	1409
Berwick,	47	4.42	1360
Biddeford,	87	7.62	1799
Buxton,			2278
Cornish,	1,780	149.17	2888
Elliot,	115	9.10	1180
Hollis,			1859
Kennebunk,	145	13.53	2374
Kennebunk Port,	79	7.15	2343
Kittery,			2730
Lebanon,	562	47.32	2322
Lyman,	62	6.15	2240
Limerick,	982	87.48	1528
Limington,	1,982	164.34	1485
Newfield,	1,188	103.27	2222
North Berwick,	351	33.06	1322
Parsonsfield,	3,929	327.04	1493
Saco,	95	8.90	2510
Sanford,	485	42.73	4229
Shapleigh,	820	74.00	2324
South Berwick,			1547
Waterborough,	1,373	119.21	2342
Wells,	463	40.62	1953
York,	258	23.51	3049
	17,794	\$1,521.29	3001
			53,781

**A GOOD DISCOVERY.**—Some six or seven weeks ago, when the water of the Schuylkill was so yellow and turbid, and all the conduits from Fairmount ran discolored streams, the following discovery, which we find in the London Morning Chronicle, would have been a blessing, as it may always be henceforth. A Mr. James Richards, of Dumbleton, writing to the editor, observes: “I have discovered a cheap filter to cleanse river water, which you will oblige me to communicate to the public, as it may be useful to the inhabitants of London, Westminster, and other districts where clean soft water is preferred to dirty or hard water. It is nothing more than a bag made of unbleached calico, in the form of an inverted cone, attached to a small wooden hoop, and in this country called a dropping bag. It is first saturated with water, afterwards pulverized charcoal is thinly spread over the inside of it with a dredging-box used by cooks. At first, a part of the charcoal will pass through the pores of the bag with the water, but by continuing to fill it full with the same water, and adding charcoal, in a few minutes it will become as clear as spring water. To prevent the charcoal being washed from the pores of the bag in filling it, place another bag inside it, and dredge a small quantity of pulverized charcoal into it. The cost of both bags is under one shilling, and the two I send you will cleanse from fifty to sixty gallons daily, if it be supplied with water from a pipe and regulated by a stopcock; and more in proportion to the size and in number as may be required. I have used these filters the last month, and hope the use of them may add to the comfort of others.” This plan, it will be seen, is extremely simple, and within the means of every citizen. Why should it not be generally adopted in Philadelphia?—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

17 animals of the Durham short horn breed were sold lately at Seneca New York for \$6,300.



From the National Gazette of May 17.

**RIOT AND ARSON IN PHILADELPHIA.** We have received an account of a riot which took place last evening outside of the large new building called the "Pennsylvania Hall," lately opened in this city for scientific and political discussions and lectures, including the discussion of the question of *abolitionism*. As there is a part of the communication which is calculated to bring about a renewal of disgraceful scenes we shall omit its detail, giving its substance. Last evening the hall was crowded with about three thousand persons, to hear a lecture by Mr. Garrison and others.

Of the audience, about one half were females. It was promiscuously composed of white and black people.

At the close of Mr. Garrison's address, a mob outside was very noisy. Mrs. Maria W. Chapman of Boston, then addressed the meeting for several minutes. She was followed by Mrs. Angelica E. Grimke, Weld Lucretia Mott, of this city and Abby Kelly. In the mean time the mob increased and became more unruly and threw various missiles at the windows, no further injury was done than breaking the glass, as the blinds inside protected the audience. At a quarter before ten the company retired amid the cries and groans of the mob who blocked up the street on every side. One black man was knocked down with a club.

The proprietors of the Hall, have called upon the city to pay the amount of damages. The Police will, we trust, use every exertion to discover and punish the rioters, and in the mean time nothing should be done to excite popular outrage. For the present, Philadelphia has been sufficiently disgraced by a single riot.

From the Philad. U. S. Gaz. of May 18.

#### DESTRUCTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HALL.

In another part of this paper will be found an account from the National Gazette, of violence done to the Pennsylvania Hall, on Wednesday evening.

During most of the day, yesterday, large numbers of persons were standing round the Hall, and it was evident that there was a purpose of injury.

In the afternoon the Mayor went to some of the leading members of the society owning this building, and represented to them the great danger of continuing to hold their meetings, and he especially urged upon them the propriety of not assembling that evening, as he had every reason to believe that there was an organized band prepared to break up the meeting, and perhaps do injury to the building—and crowded as the walk must be by the company, this could not be done without personal injury and loss of life.

It was agreed to forego the evening meeting, and the mayor took the keys, and went out and addressed the persons then in the street, stating that there would be no meeting, and requested them as good citizens to retire. The people cheered the mayor who returned to his office, placing persons to bring information of any attempt at injury, calling around him all his disposable force, and having some volunteers.

Early in the evening, notice was given that a crowd had come down the street and was attacking the North side of the Hall; the Mayor hastened up Fifth street to Cherry with his force, and when he met the crowd, which was dense and numerous, he sprung his rattle and his police called upon the people to sustain the Mayor; but not one person appeared to give aid.

It was then seen that those who had assailed the building, had broken open the doors and lower windows—obtained entrance and were beating out the upper windows. By this time the Mayor and his police, had attempted to arrest the course of destruction—but they were assailed with clubs, and almost every one severely wounded. Col. Watson, the sheriff, also made an attempt to restore peace and save the building, but he was attacked, severely bruised, and narrowly escaped.

We learn that the persons inside then gathered on benches, chairs, and books, in a heap, sat fire to them and then left the Hall. The engines hastened to the conflagration, but the firemen were not allowed to play upon the building, but directed to play upon those houses endangered by the flame, that before ten o'clock, the whole wood work of the Hall was entirely destroyed—and shortly afterwards the crowd which consisted of many thousands, began to disperse.

We give the above statement as we gathered it at a late hour. We have no time to indulge in any reflections upon the outrage against the laws and the city's character.

#### ORIGIN AND PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF COAL.—[From Professor Buckland's Bridgewater Essay.]

"Few persons are aware of the remote and wonderful events in the economy of our planet, and of the complicated applications of human industry and science, which are involved in the production of coal, that supplies with fuel the metropolis of England. The most early stage to which we can carry back its origin was amongst the swamps and forests of the primeval earth, where it flourished in the form of gigantic calamities and stately lepidodendra and sigillariae. From their native beds these plants were torn away by storms adjacent lake or estuary or sea. Here they floated on the waters, till they sank saturated to the bottom, and being buried in the detritus of adjacent lands, became transferred to a new state among the members of the mineral kingdom.—A long interment followed, during which a course of chemical changes and new combinations of their vegetable elements have converted to the mineral condition of coal. By the elevating force of subterranean fires, these beds of coal have been uplifted from beneath the waters to a new position in the hills and mountains, where they are accessible to the industry of man. From this fourth stage in its advances our coal has again been moved by the labors of the miner, assisted by the arts and sciences that have co-operated to produce the steam engine and safety lamp. Returned once more the light of day and a second time committed to the water, it has, by the aid of navigation, been conveyed to the scene of its next and most considerable change by fire; a change during which it becomes subservient to the most important wants and conveniences of man. In this seventh stage of its long and most eventful history, it seems to the vulgar eye to undergo annihilation; its elements are indeed released from the mineral combinations they have maintained for ages, but their apparent destruction is only the commencement of new successions of change and activity. Set free from their long imprisonment, they return to their native atmosphere, from which they were absorbed to take part in the primeval vegetation of the earth. To-morrow they may contribute to the substance of timber in the trees of our existing forests, and having for a while resumed their place in the living vegetable kingdom may, ere long, be applied a second time to the use and benefit of man. And when decay or fire shall once consign them to the earth or the atmosphere, the same elements will enter on some further department of their perpetual ministration in the economy of the material world."

**WORTHY OF IMITATION.**—In Bornou, when a man refuses to pay his debts, and has the means, on a creditor pushing his claims, the cadi takes possession of the debtor's property, pays the demand, and takes a handsome per centage for his trouble. It is necessary, however, that the debtor should give his consent; but this is not long withheld, as he is pinioned, and laid on his back until it is given; for all which trouble and restiveness, he pays handsomely to the cadi; and they seldom find a man that gets into a scrape of this kind twice. On the other hand, should a man be in debt, and unable to pay, on clearly proving his poverty, he is set at liberty. The judge then says, "God send you the means; the bystanders" say "Amen;" and the insolvent has full liberty to trade where he pleases. But if at any future time, his creditors catch him with even two robes on, or a red cap, on taking him before the cadi, all superfluous habiliments are stripped off, and given towards payment of his debts.

**RUSSIA vs. DUBLIN.**—A gentleman, on taking an edition of Gibbon's *Rome* to a bookseller to be bound, was asked whether he would have it bound in Russia: "Oh, no! no!" he replied, "Russia is too far off, I will have it bound in Dublin."

The number of clerks and other persons employed in the Bank of England is about one thousand. The number of clerks alone is never less than nine hundred. Thirty-eight engravers and printers of notes are kept constantly employed. The entire

amount paid to the various servants of the establishment is upwards of £200,000.

The New York papers say that since the 1st inst. upwards of two hundred and fifty cabin passengers have left for Europe—a number altogether unprecedented. The packet of the 24th has already about twenty passengers engaged.

The weather for the past week has been good for planting, and the way farmers have dropped the seed into the earth is beautiful.—*Boston Post of Saturday.*

**Citron Pumpkin.**—This pumpkin has superseded all others where it has been introduced, in New York and elsewhere. It is fine grain, equal to the finest winter squash, and grows to a great size.—The seed came from Constantinople, sent by Com. Porter.

The largest note ever issued by the bank of England was for £100,000. The largest amount in a bank note now in circulation is £1,000. Two notes of £50,000 each were once issued, both of which, it is said, fell into the hands of a plain butcher, who had amassed an immense fortune. So pleased was he at possessing them, that he kept them by him all the while, thus losing an annual interest of about \$25,000.

The sick are all taking Goelick's Matchless Sannative, which is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over fearful diseases.

#### MARRIED.

In this town, on Sunday last, by Rev. Mr. Cross,

Mr. Joseph W. Sylvester to Miss Hannah Holland.

On Monday last, Mr. Dean Pray, of Augusta, to

Miss Elizabeth Smith, of this town.

In Augusta, on Sunday evening last, Mr. Henry

Hobbs to Mrs. Fanny Rogers.

In Livermore, Mr. Sylvanus B. Wyman to Miss

Dolly L. Bean.

In Nobleboro', Capt. Edward Lincoln to Miss

Roxy Smith.

#### DIED.

In Augusta, 15th inst. Mrs. Eliza, wife of Sam'l

W. Drew, aged 38.

In Philadelphia, Thomas Bradford, Esq. successor

to Benjamin Franklin, and the oldest Printer in

the Union, in the 94th year of his age.

In the neighborhood of Cornwall, U. C. Joseph

Tio, aged 100, leaving 17 children, 108 grand children,

and 27 great grand children.

In Jefferson, 7th inst. Dr. Peter T. Gray. He

was the Representative from that town in the Leg-

islature at its last session, and was indisposed thro'

the winter. His death is much lamented by a large

circle of friends.

In Turner, on Tuesday last, 22d inst. Rev. Josiah

Houghton, Pastor of the Baptist Church in Turner

Village, aged 48.

#### BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY May 14.

From the Boston Patriot.

At market 120 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working

Oxen, 35 Cows and Calves, 50 Sheep; no Swine at

market.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—We noted a few extra

taken at \$9; first quality at 8 50 a 75; 2d quality,

8 25; 3d quality, \$7 a 7 50.

Working Oxen—Cows & Calves.—Sales not no-

ticed.

#### SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist & Apothecary, HALLOWELL, Me.

#### 200 Casks Lime.

To be sold at Public Auction on Tuesday, 5th

day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., two hundred

casks lime. The article is in good order, and of

good quality.

The sale will be held in the Ware House nearly

opposite the store of the subscriber.

WM. MARSHALL.

Hallowell, May, 1838. 16

#### Notice.

The subscriber wishes to sell all his real estate in

the County of Kennebec. His age and infirmity is

such that if not otherwise disposed of he must make

a forced sale at auction within a year.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, May 25, 1838.



### "Help one Another."

This is an excellent every-day admonition, applicable to all ranks; and if acted upon with brotherly kindness, how much wretchedness and crime would it avert—what incalculable blessings would result to society. But it is not our present purpose to mortalize upon the text generally, but merely to illustrate its beneficial tendency in its particular application to husbandry.

"Help one another," to do good, was the great maxim that prompted Sir Sinclair, in his eminently successful labors to multiply the products of his native soil. He, more than any other man, effected the establishment of the British Board of Agriculture, and rendered it subservient to the noble purpose of multiplying the resources and comforts of his countrymen. He was principally instrumental in effecting the grand improvements in Scotch husbandry—improvements which, in sixty years, have quadrupled the product of her soil—which have converted the noisome moss into fields of luxuriant grain, reclaimed the barren heath, and covered her hills with herds and flocks. It is no stretch of fancy to suppose, that his individual effort to hold others, by his example in improvement, by enlightening the public mind in rural affairs, and in inciting to industrial emulation, and consequently to virtue, has annually added millions of wealth to the British empire.—How many thousand individuals may at this day say he has bettered their condition! how many should bless his memory! How much more useful are the labors of such a man to the human family, than those of the chieftain in offensive war, who at the head of armies, devastates towns and provinces, slaughters thousands, and reduces their widows and offspring to penury and wretchedness.

The late Chancellor Livingston was another example of the great good which an individual may render to society, in rural matters, by acting upon the principle—"help one another." He was among the first and most active in efforts to improve our agriculture, by introducing new modes of culture, and valuable stock, and in illustrating their advantages by his practice and his writings. He has been eulogized as a statesman, a civilian and a patriot; and yet perhaps in no department was his usefulness more conspicuous, than in the department of husbandry. His disposition to *help others* was a prominent trait in his character, and contributed very much, if we mistake not, to raise the agriculture of Dutchess to a pitch of excellence, excelling that of any other portion of the union. As an agricultural writer, he was not surpassed, in extent or usefulness, by any other citizen of the state; and his ample means were liberally employed in demonstrating the utility of what he recommended. Who will pretend to estimate the benefits, in dollars and cents, or in human happiness, which have been produced, by his individual exertions to improve our agriculture, to the state at large, and particularly within the sphere of his immediate influence.

We might cite innumerable examples, from the dead and the living, to show the immense benefits that have resulted to society from praise-worthy efforts to "help one another," of men engaged in rural affairs. The two we have cited will suffice to impress upon all, we trust, the importance of adopting the precept: and though we may not be able, individually, to do much, we may each do something to *help one another*; and these somethings, in the aggregate, will effect a great deal towards improving the moral and social condition of society.—We see the benign influence of this precept happily illustrated in the conduct of the Friends towards each other; and it were well for society if these examples of brotherly kindness were more generally followed by other religious denominations.—The duty rests upon all, and the recompense is alike attainable by all.

But we come now to the improvement of our subject—which is, to enforce the precept "*help one another*"—particularly upon our correspondents, and upon those who may become useful correspondents, and to ask them to communicate for our columns, whatever in their practice or knowledge may conduce to the benefit of our readers. If an individual, by cultivating a new kind of grain, root or pulse, or by any new mode of practice, adds ten per cent to ordinary profits, his discovery, or improvement, or new mode of prac-

tice if made known, and adopted by his neighbors, will in like manner add ten per cent to the profits of each of them. Say, for instance, that a farmer, by discovering a means of preventing the ravages of the grain-worm, saves from destruction fifty bushels of his wheat crop, worth one dollar per bushel—the gain to him is fifty dollars.—Now if this improvement is made known to twenty thousand farmers, as it would be in a short time if published in the Cultivator, and successfully adopted by them, it would add, in a single year, one million of dollars to the solid wealth of the country. Although the case we have hypothecated may be considered extravagant, and not likely to happen, yet it is but one of hundreds that may happen; and shows what great public advantage may grow out of a general disposition to promulgate useful information in husbandry, through the medium of agricultural journals.—*Cultivator.*

### THE CELEBRATED MORGAN HORSE, SIR CHARLES,

Will be kept the ensuing season at WILLIAM ELWELL'S Stable, in Gardiner. The Sir Charles is of a beautiful chestnut color, fifteen and a half hands high, and weighs 1100 lbs. He has great symmetry of shape, and of extremely mild temper. It is acknowledged by competent judges that for speed and power he is unrivalled by any other Horse of his class in this section of the country.—All gentlemen having an interest in so important an animal as the horse, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. For further particulars see hand bills posted. WILLIAM ELWELL.  
Gardiner, April 19, 1838. 6w12

### ASSIGNEES NOTICE.

To whom it may Concern—Notice is hereby given that Abner M. Stinson of Richmond, has assigned to us the subscribers, all his estate, real, personal and mixed, including all demands of every description, in trust for the benefit of his Creditors, by deed of assignment, Executed and delivered the 10th day of March, A. D. 1838.—Said deed of assignment is deposited with Samuel Dinslow, and kept at his dwelling house in Richmond, where any and all the creditors of the said Stinson are hereby notified to call and become parties thereto, according to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL DINSLOW, } Assignees.  
JAMES W. GRANT, }  
Richmond, March 10, 1838. 3m6

### Arrangements of the Kennebec and Boston Steam Navigation Company, for 1838.

The Superior Steam Packet NEW ENGLAND, NATHANIEL KIMBALL, MASTER, will leave Gardiner every Monday and Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M. and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M. for Boston.

Leave Lewis' wharf Boston every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M. for Bath and Gardiner.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from, Hallowell, Augusta, Waterville and Bangor on the arrival of the Boat and on the days of her sailing. Hack fare from Augusta 37 1-2 cts. Hallowell 25 cents.

### FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston, \$4.00 }  
Bath " " 3.50 } AND FOUND.  
Deck Passengers 3.00

During the past winter, the New England has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and the proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to render her in all respects worthy of public confidence. That she is the fastest boat on the eastern coast is now universally admitted, and her superiority as a safe and comfortable sea boat has been fully proved.

### AGENTS.

J. REED, Augusta.  
C. G. BACHELDER, Hallowell.  
J. J. JEROME, Bangor.  
L. H. GREEN, Gardiner.  
M. W. GREEN, Boston.

Gardiner, April, 1838. 34

### Field Seeds.

Golden Straw wheat; Black Sea Wheat; Malaga wheat; Holton wheat;—Bald Barley;—Two Rowed Barley;—Dutton Corn; Early Canada do; White Canada do;—Skinless Oats;—Marrowfat Peas.

For sale by

R. G. LINCOLN.  
April, 5, 1838. 34

### Fresh Garden Seeds

At Lincoln's Agricultural Seed Store.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally, and to his friends and customers in particular, that he has greatly enlarged his stock of *Agricultural, Garden, and Flower Seeds*, which has been selected with much care from the most experienced Growers of seeds in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York; that many rare and valuable new varieties have been added, which makes his assortment more extensive than can be found in any other seed store in the State, and that he is frequently corresponding with Messrs. Hovey, Boston, Mr. Belden, Connecticut, and Messrs. Princes of Flushing near New York, which enables him to procure at short notice any variety or quantity of seeds which he may not have. They are put up as usual in papers with short printed directions, for their culture and use, marked 6 1-4 cents, and 12 1-2 cents, and packed in boxes containing from \$5 to \$10 worth. 33 1-3 per cent. discount from the marks will be made to those who wish to buy to sell again with the privilege of returning the unsold seeds; and 40 per cent. discount will be made to all those who will pay for the whole amount of seeds received on or before the first day of Sept. next.

All orders by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to. R. G. LINCOLN  
Hallowell, March 30, 1838. 33.

### FOR SALE IN GARDINER,

On the road from Hallowell to Litchfield, and 4 1-2 miles from the former, a good farm, which has been well cultivated, and has 150 rods of stone wall on it. It contains about 93 acres—and is now occupied by Mr. Carlton.—For terms of sale apply to Joseph Carlton and Joseph Carlton, Jr. on the premises, or to the subscriber at Hallowell.

CHS. VAUGHAN.

April 6, 1838. 1f-10

### SHINGLE MILLS.

The subscriber offers to the public, *Shingle Machines*, patented by Mr. CARY of Brookfield, Mass., which he can safely say, are superior to any others built in the New-England States; and will furnish them to purchasers on short notice, jointing wheels and saws with them. All such as wish to purchase will do well to call and examine.

CHARLES HALL.

Gardiner, Me., March 1, 1838. 12f

### BEEES—BEE HOUSES.

Beard's Patent Bee Houses, with Bees in them or without Bees. Price, with Bees in them and the Right for one farm, from twenty-five to fifty dollars apiece. The above Bee Houses contain from two to four swarms each, in two separate apartments—each apartment contains two hives and thirty-six boxes; the whole house contains seventy-two boxes and four hives—and is so constructed that you have no occasion to kill any Bees for time.

Price of empty Bee Houses, with a farm Right, fifteen dollars; Right without a house, for a farm, five dollars; Right for a good town for keeping Bees, forty dollars; those not so good, in proportion. Letters, post paid, will receive immediate attention.

EBENEZER BEARD.

New Sharon, March, 1838. 6m5.

### The Maine Farmer

IS ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

In a quarto form, making at the end of the year a volume of over 400 pages, to which will be given a Title Page and Index.

TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum, if paid within the year—\$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year.

In any town where we have not less than six subscribers, we will appoint an Agent who will receive the pay for a year's subscription in grain or any kind of produce that is not liable to be injured by frost, and is convenient of transportation to market, at such price as it is worth in said town.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services, so long as they continue their subscription.

Any paper will be discontinued at the request of a subscriber when all arrearages are paid, and if payment be made to an agent, for two numbers more than have been received.

All letters to insure attention must come free of postage, directed "to the publisher of the Maine Farmer, Hallowell."